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MOONEY-BILLINGS REPORT MADE PUBLIC

Findings of Wickersham Commission Reluctantly Given to Senate

In response to a Senate resolution, and after some unexplained jockeying in which it was stated by the attorney general that although the voluminous document prepared by Wickersham Commission experts had been printed at government expense, his efforts to lay hands on a copy thus far had been unavailing, the conclusions of the investigators of the Mooney-Billings case were laid before the Senate on Friday, January 8. In his communication to the Senate, Attorney General Mitchell said the document had never been accepted by the Wickersham Commission and had been prepared without its knowledge or approval.

The report evidently is voluminous, and so far only extracts from it have been given publicity. It takes up in detail the cases of Warren K. Billings and Thomas Mooney, convicted of the Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco in 1916, as part of the investigations of the commission "to uncover lawless phases of law enforcement."

The report started with a description of the San Francisco bomb explosion, July 22, 1916, which took nine lives and wounded forty others, and told of the arrest, indictment, trial and appeals of Mooney, Billings and three others, and continues:

Prosecution Violated Law

"There never were any scientific attempts made by the police or the prosecution to discover the perpetrators of the crime. The investigation was in reality turned over to a private detective, who used his position to cause the arrest of the defendants.

"The police investigation was reduced to a hunt for evidence to convict the arrested defendants.

"There were flagrant violations of the statutory law of California by both the police and the prosecution in the manner in which the defendants were arrested and held incommunicado, and in the subsequent searches of their homes to procure evidence against them.

"After the arrest of the defendants, witnesses were brought to the jails to 'identify' them and their 'identifications' were accepted by the police and the prosecution despite the fact that these witnesses were never required to pick the defendants out of a lineup or to demonstrate their accuracy by any other test.

Prejudice Stimulated by Newspapers

"The prejudice against the defendants, stimulated by newspaper publicity, was further appealed to at the trials by unfair and intemperate arguments to the jury in the opening and closing statements of the prosecuting attorneys.

"After the trials, the disclosures casting doubt on the justice of the convictions were minimized and every attempt made to defeat the liberation of the defendants by a campaign of misrepresentation and propaganda carried on by the officials who had prosecuted them.

"Immediately after the arrests of the defendants there commenced a deliberate attempt to arouse public prejudice against them by a series of almost daily interviews given to the press by prosecuting officials.

"Witnesses were permitted to testify at the trials despite such knowledge in possession of the prosecution of prior contradictory stories told by these

witnesses as to make their mere production a vouching for perjured testimony.

Coaching of Witnesses

"Witnesses were coached in their testimony to a degree that approached subornation of perjury. There is a strong inference that some of this coaching was done by prosecuting officials and other evidence points to knowledge by the prosecuting officials that such coaching was being practiced on other witnesses."

The investigators noted that the witness McDonald, who had identified the men, had repudiated his testimony, and that Governors Stephens and Richardson denied pardon appeals. One chapter said:

"In 1913 Mooney had been active in industrial disputes in which charges and counter charges of dynamiting property had been made. In the same year Billings had been convicted of carrying dynamite.

"It was inevitable that persons investigating the Preparedness Day disaster should include Mooney and Billings and perhaps the close associates of these men in their investigation. Having, however, stated this consideration, we must ask also limitation to be put upon it.

Prosecution's Methods Criticized

"Previous criminal activities along somewhat similar lines—unproved in Mooney's case, proved in Billings' case—while properly making a person suspect are very far from being decisive. They justify the prosecution in making investigation along the given lines. They would not justify the prosecution in arbitrarily confining investigation to that one line."

The investigators found inefficiency by police in conducting the inquiry at the scene in failing to measure the size of the break the bomb made in the sidewalk or recording the positions of the bodies, and in flushing away evidences of the blast.

The report dealt at length with the various theories whether the bomb was dropped from above or thrown by a sidewalk watcher, and whether it was a time or detonating explosive, saying the facts on this point were never learned.

Martin Swanson, a railroad detective, since de-

ceased, who helped investigate the explosion, also was criticized by the report. Much was made of his "long standing hostility" to Mooney.

Fickert Violated Ethics

The report added:

"The most convincing hypothesis is that Swanson saw a chance in the bomb cases to pay off old private scores, and at the same time to enhance his prestige by convicting men who were obnoxious to his employers."

District Attorney Fickert, now attorney for the California Board of Medical Examiners, was scored for employing Swanson in these words:

"The conduct of the district attorney was a clear and, in its consequences, a grave violation of the standard of professional ethics."

Conduct of the trial lawyers in giving to the press for publication statements damaging to the defendants was termed "unfair prosecution."

What Fickert Says

Charles M. Fickert, who prosecuted Mooney and Billings, is quoted as saying that "these so-called investigators did not interview me nor anyone connected with the police department. The defendants were accorded all legal rights. They were properly convicted—and, like the Supreme Court, I'm through with the case."

Miscarriage of Justice

Judge Franklin A. Griffin, trial judge in the case, says: "I have become convinced that the conviction of Mooney was a gross miscarriage of justice."

What Captain Goff Says

Captain Charles Goff, now head of the San Francisco traffic bureau, who played a leading part in the police investigation of the Preparedness Day bombing, said:

"The report comes from investigators of whom we have never heard and who never made themselves known in San Francisco—unless they conferred with representatives of the defense."

Governor's Decision Awaited

Governor Rolph declined to discuss the report, but stated that it would be referred to his advisers in the recent proceedings for a pardon for Mooney. This decision is expected within a month. In the meantime Frank Walsh, who acted for Mooney at the hearing, stated he would take no further steps in the matter until the governor's decision was announced.

MYSTERIOUS HINDU MURDERS

George J. Harris, assistant commissioner general of immigration, has been detailed by Secretary of Labor Doak to co-operate with the California state department of penology in tracing the faction rivalry that is believed to have been responsible for the murder of twenty-six Hindus in California during the last three years. This was the substance of a communication to Congressman Curry by the Secretary of Labor. Harris has been ordered to investigate the murders in connection with smuggling of Hindus into the United States and the relation of the narcotics problem to these matters. He will leave Washington soon and will look into alien smuggling along the Texas and Mexican borders on the way out.

"BIG FELLOWS SPARED"

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania describes the "Hoover-Gifford plan to raise money through community chests" as being "vicious for several reasons." He declares that it "takes money from the little fellows" and has "spared the big fellows." He asserts that "one of the main reasons for the Gifford form of relief is that it is an attempt to get by without increasing the income tax and, therefore, without the big fellow carrying his share of the load."

The Pennsylvania governor expressed the belief that it is essential in the present emergency that money be taken not from those who are the greatest consumers but rather from those who consume the least, namely, the very rich.

MAY REVISE R. R. RATES

The investigation ordered by the California State Railroad Commission on its own motion into the operations of the various transportation systems doing business in California was formally launched Monday, January 4, when the commission, sitting en banc, received suggestions from various groups of carriers as to phases of transportation that the investigation should cover and methods of approaching the problem.

Clyde L. Seavey, president of the commission, announced that the conduct of the investigation had been assigned to Commissioner M. B. Harris. The next hearing will be held on Tuesday, January 19, at the court room of the commission in the State building, San Francisco. Testimony from rail carriers will be heard at this time.

In opening the investigation, which was attended by approximately 300 representatives of carriers, shippers and manufacturers, President Seavey read a statement setting forth the necessity for and the purpose of the investigation, which was in part as follows:

"The Railroad Commission has instituted this investigation in the common knowledge that the condition of freight transportation in this state is extremely unsettled. Similar transitory periods of transportation changes have taken place in the past, but at no time have these changes been of such magnitude or so combined with general depression as to bring into all business such a degree of uncertainty as exists at the present time. We are of the belief that the time has arrived when the public interest demands a careful appraisal of the changed conditions of transportation as a basis for the application of any remedies which may seem necessary or justified. * * * It is the purpose of this commission, upon the completion of this investigation, to either take such positive regulatory action, even though it be of the most drastic character, that is necessary and possible under the existing law, or to make definite recommendation for legislative action, or both, as may be warranted in the general public interest."

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

The regular weekly meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council was held Thursday evening, January 7, with President Gallagher in the chair. It was reported that Business Agent F. P. Nicholas was ill.

Credentials were received from the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers for E. K. Rhodes, Vernon Cody, Walter L. Fox; from Hod Carriers' Union No. 36 for Dan F. Foley, W. A. Horan and Patrick Maguire; from the United Glass Workers, for John Joyce, M. Coll and F. Reinhardt; from Ornamental Plasterers No. 460, for Benjamin Ellisberg, F. Hauser and G. Serrano. The delegates were seated.

After the reading of several communications requiring no formal action the report of the advisory board on the matter of paving the Civic Center, introduced by the Bricklayers' Union, was discussed. It was decided to hold the matter in abeyance.

General discussion of subjects of material interest to the Council was indulged in, and then the meeting adjourned.

CHICAGO MUSICIANS' SCALE

A new wage scale covering musicians employed in Chicago radio broadcasting studios, effective for one year, provides for a six-day week of thirty-five hours and a minimum wage of \$90. The minimum studio orchestra has been increased from ten to fifteen members.

The musicians employed in radio studios in Chicago formerly worked a seven-day week of

thirty-five hours. The Chicago Federation of Musicians, through James C. Perillo, the president, demanded a thirty-hour week of six days and an increase in wages. A compromise on the basis as outlined, together with a stipulation to let the wages remain "as is," averted a strike.

FIVE-HOUR DAY ON MEMORIAL

The board of trustees of the San Francisco War Memorial has indorsed a recommendation that workmen on the memorial buildings be employed in two five-hour shifts instead of one daily shift of eight hours as at present.

This move, designed to give employment to hundreds of men now out of work, is expected to be placed in operation on Monday, January 18.

Eventually, it was revealed, the plan may be extended to cover all general contracting work in San Francisco and the Bay area as far as possible. The step is regarded by its instigators as one of the most important actions taken in months in dealing with the unemployment problem.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

The Public Utilities Commission appointed by Mayor Rossi under the new charter met on Monday last and organized by the election of Lewis F. Byington as president and George L. Filmer vice-president. It was announced that it would begin its work immediately by an inspection of the projects under its supervision. The five commissioners drew lots for terms as provided in the new charter with the following results: Mr. Byington drew the one-year term; John H. McCallum, two years; Edwin M. Eddy, three years, and the two four-year terms, ending January 15, 1936, were won by Mr. Filmer and Daniel C. Murphy.

Begins to look as though it was an economic error to allow Germany to lose the war.—Weston "Leader."

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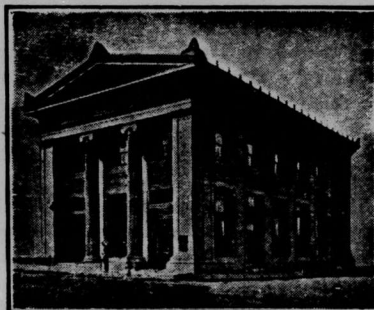
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URGES JOB INSURANCE

It is time to attack the unemployment problem in realistic and aggressive fashion through the adoption of state unemployment reserve fund legislation, and to stop the hypocritical shouting of the word "dole," declared Ernest G. Draper, vice-president of the Hills Brothers Company of New York, in his presidential address before the twenty-fifth annual business meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation at Washington on December 29.

"The enactment of an unemployment reserve law would vastly ease the burden of relief," asserted Draper. "For industry it would center our efforts upon prevention of unemployment. This would put the emphasis upon continuity of employment, which means not only more steady work and wages for the employee but also cheaper production costs and hence larger profits for the employer. Industry has nothing to fear from a proper unemployment reserve fund law. It is a wise and cost-cutting method of production. It will not entirely solve the unemployment problem, but it will attack the problem at its heart. In this respect our efforts could accomplish more definite results, both for the worker and the employer, in one year than all the co-ordinating committees combined can accomplish in six. It is time to come to grips with this evil of unemployment in realistic and aggressive fashion rather than with furtiveness or downright deceit.

"We do not advocate any kind or form of dole," Draper continued. "We desire all companies to be required to do what a few enlightened ones do of their own accord. It is high time that the opponents ceased skulking behind the skirts of a silly word which has become a tawdry excuse for doing nothing at a time when the whole country cries out for some measure of constructive value."

Commenting on rapid growth of sentiment favoring unemployment reserve funds, the association's secretary, Dr. John B. Andrews, reported the creation of eight investigating commissions, and pointed out that the first two of these official bodies are already, as a result of public hearings, urging state legislation similar to an American plan widely distributed by the Association for Labor Legislation one year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT GAINS

With 30 per cent idle in December, unemployment among trade unionists has reached a new peak, the American Federation of Labor reports. The figure is the highest in the four years the Federation has been compiling monthly unemployment records.

Trade union unemployment is revealed as increasing even more from November to December than in the serious unemployment crisis of last winter. A statement issued at American Federation of Labor headquarters said:

"Our preliminary weighted figures for the first part of December show an increase of 1.7 per cent in the membership unemployed, compared to .7 per cent last year. This is a large increase, and if taken as representative of all workers in industry it means that from November 1 to December 1 530,000 persons were laid off. In agriculture the layoffs last month were larger than in any year since 1925. In all about 460,000 persons lost their jobs on farms.

Charity Funds Inadequate

"Thus in this one month alone, nearly one million have been added to the number out of work. We cannot think of this crisis with equanimity, knowing the suffering it means and knowing that thousands of children will come through this winter permanently handicapped from hunger, under-

nourishment and illness. Funds in the coffers of charity organizations are not enough. They will have to be supplemented by municipal finances. Unions are urged to do all in their power to get immediate action for relief.

"Our weighted figures show 21.8 per cent of our own membership out of work, the highest figure ever reached in the four years of our records. This compares with 16.6 per cent out of work in December last year. It is even higher than at the peak of last winter's unemployment in January, 1931, when only 19.8 per cent were out. Unemployment is especially serious in the six following industries, where over 35 per cent are out of work: Building (59 per cent), musicians (53 per cent), clothing and textile trades (44 per cent), manufacturing (37 per cent), water transport (37 per cent), metal trades (35 per cent).

Situation Grows Worse

"Unemployment on railroads has risen steadily since May; in service industries the increases have been continual since August. But for the last month the greatest increases in the number out of work were in clothing trades, manufacturing, among musicians and in building trades. Only three cities report any improvement in the employment situation; 19 show conditions worse than last month, and in 11 of these the increase was quite large."

The Federation figures for per cent of union members unemployed in December are:

	Unem- ployed	Part Time
All Trades	30	19
Building trades	59	17
Metal trades	35	24
Printing trades	15	30
All other trades	20	19

Natural ability without education has oftener raised man to glory than education without natural ability.—Cicero.

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1932

THE FILIPINO PROBLEM

Following is a copy of a letter from V. S. McClatchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee, addressed to Senator King of Utah, a member of the Senate Immigration Committee. In view of recent occurrences its text is of especial interest. It is dated December 16:

"There was noted recently in United Press telegrams a statement from Washington that you would introduce in the present Congress a bill providing for Philippine independence.

"May we urge upon you consideration of the propriety of embodying in such bill a provision for exclusion from the date of passage thereof of Filipinos coming for permanent settlement, and restricting entrance, for temporary residence only, to those who come as tourists, students, officials and international merchants. Also that the measure be made to apply if possible to Hawaii as well as to continental United States; but if for any reason it seems necessary to except Hawaii from the provisions thereof it should be done only if the migration of such Filipinos from Hawaii to the mainland can be legally and effectively prevented.

"The California Joint Immigration Committee is urging the inclusion of a provision of this character in each bill fixing the future status of the Philippines, whether under American sovereignty or as an independent state; and is doing so in compliance with the established policy of its supporting state organizations, the American Legion, Federation of Labor and Native Sons of the Golden West, as well as of the national bodies of the first two named. It is in accord also with the action taken by the California Legislature.

"The immigration of Filipinos has already created in California a serious social problem. Something of the character of that problem may be learned from the presentation made on behalf of this committee before the House Immigration Committee in April, 1930. That situation steadily grows in gravity; and clashes between whites and Filipinos, and between different tribes of Filipinos themselves, furnish almost daily items for news in some parts of the state. At Salinas a week ago a clash between the Visayans and Ilocanos resulted in the death of one man and serious wounding of seven others. On the evening of December 12 ten Filipinos entered the hall of the California University Young Women's Christian Association, occupied temporarily for a dance of the Filipino Christian Service Association, and seriously stabbed three other Filipinos, one of whom was dancing with a white girl.

"On December 6, in San Francisco, in a public hall, two thousand Filipinos of different tribes rioted over the result of an election for queen of

their Rizal Day celebration, and a force of police with clubs was called out to stop the riot.

"United Press telegrams from Honolulu, December 15, state that military police were then patrolling the streets of that city in fear of a racial outbreak due to six recent attacks on white women by Asiatics. As a result of one attack on an officer's wife American sailors severely beat one of the Japanese guilty of the attack. In consequence of this situation the commandant of the Pearl Harbor naval district has ordered officers and men not to bring their wives to Hawaii during the spring maneuvers.

"While California has thus been warned from time to time for many years past of the grave dangers likely or even certain to result from the mixing of various Asiatic races with our own race, it has had, within the past few years, and is having today, constant reminders of the inevitable racial outbreak which will occur in California if Filipino immigration is not speedily stopped. The incidents above indicated are but a few of those mentioned in the public press. There are many, many others which do not receive newspaper notice, frequently more potent in their appeal to racial prejudice and well known in the respective communities in which they occur. A knowledge of these facts should guide Congress in the manner and celerity with which it handles the Filipino immigration problem.

"These matters are respectfully offered for your consideration and for that of the Senate Immigration Committee, of which you have been an active member."

Among the appointments of Mayor Rossi upon the inauguration of the new city government under the recently adopted charter was that of Daniel C. Murphy to be a member of the important Public Utilities Commission. This is taken as a distinct compliment to organized labor, which was generally conceded to have had a conspicuous part in the election of the mayor. Commissioner Murphy is one of the best known men in the ranks of organized labor in this state, and his co-workers bespeak for him an honorable and useful career in his new field of endeavor. It will probably be necessary for him to resign from the school board, but his new duties will not interfere with his membership on the State Board of Education.

The representatives of organized labor have appealed to the governor to call a special session of the Legislature. While it is regrettable that no program of relief legislation has been proposed, the legislators must be looked to to provide means for handling the relief situation. Already one California community has announced its inability to continue relief work, and probably there are others similarly situated. This condition makes the burden of other communities greater, and eventually will strain the resources of all. As a precautionary move, in case the federal government refuses to take the general relief problem in hand, the California Legislature should be in position to provide help.

The demonstration staged in San Francisco on Monday last by the Communists under the guise of a "hunger march" may have been a futile gesture that misled few; but it must be recognized that the fact that hundreds and perhaps thousands of the people assembled in the Civic Center were sufferers from the depression and wanting something done about it reveals a situation that can not be ignored.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin has introduced a bill providing for a \$5,500,000,000 bond issue for public works. It takes more money to lift the country out of a slough than to keep it from tumbling in. But the La Follette program, vigorously pushed and properly safeguarded as to the wages paid by contractors, would be of incalculable help. —"Labor."

Having passed his ninetieth birthday and devoted thirty useful years to the service of his country as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, Oliver Wendell Holmes has sent his resignation to the President, giving his precarious health as a reason. He will be missed from America's court of last resort. As one of the faithful minority who upheld democratic traditions of liberty and progress he was swayed only by his intense love of justice, backed by judicial temperament of the highest order. He will retire with the love and respect of his fellow-citizens, who will accord him the tribute due an upright judge.

Aldermen of Worcester, Mass., rebuked wage cutters by voting decisively to reject a proposal for reducing the pay of city employees. Advocates of wage cutting were told some plain truths by the aldermen, who pointed out that lowering of wages means lowering public morale, which it is essential to keep high at this time. As a result, the wage slashers mustered only two votes and the kibosh was put on them for the time being at least.

The makers of a well-known brand of "scab" cigarettes report that cash dividends of \$30,000,000 were paid to stockholders in 1931, establishing a new high record in earnings. It is hoped that none of this immense profit came from the earnings of union workmen, especially in view of the fact that a superior article is available which is the product of union workmen, manufactured under fair conditions and generously advertised in the labor press. Spend your money with your friends and co-workers.

THE POLITICIAN'S PUZZLE

Editor Labor Clarion:

Another New Year, 1932, has opened on a world all at sixes and sevens. It finds starvation and superabundance staring each other in the face, and so-called statesmen not knowing which way to turn to avoid national and universal bankruptcy, and its attendant unprecedented poverty and distress the world over.

Meanwhile petty party politicians, eager for plunder and place, are wholly absorbed in gaining prestige and power for personal aggrandizement rather than for public service.

Wanted; An ordered world! Why not?

Our postoffice this morning exhibited a placard asserting that packages could be sent to "nearly every country in the world." As all know, the business of the postoffice is one of the most valuable functions our government, and every other government, performs for the peoples of the world. Moreover, it is carried on with entire amity and universal approval. Periodic postal conventions are called to regulate postal affairs for the whole world. They work quite smoothly and efficiently. No one ever dreams of calling in armies, navies, airplanes, poison gas, and high explosives to settle any differences of opinion or difficult questions that may arise. No one is so utterly foolish as to suggest isolation, a word so dear to back-number politicians. These belong to the day when Britain comprised seven kingdoms, with a dozen more for Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and when Europe was plagued with petty princes and their castles every few miles.

Modernity has made internationalism the only possible condition by which civilization today may endure. Telephone, telegraph, radio, steamship, airplane—all scream the word far and wide so loudly that even the deafest and dullest politician's ears cannot for long fail to catch sound of its inevitability.

Get the world together politically as well as mechanically! Is the puzzle solvable! If not, why not? Who will lead?

EDWARD BERWICK.
Pacific Grove, Calif., January 6, 1932.

THE CHERRY TREE

Congress has been in session for some weeks. Some folks expected a lot of statesmanship on the mountainous economic issues of the day. Today, try and find it.

If two Congressmen agree on an economic problem that is something to put on the front page. Even if one Congressman agrees on something, it is news.

That is how far we are from any general agreement on any one great issue, or on any real program for action such as Congress, in its limited field, might properly take.

Yet Congress is indispensable. It is the voice of democracy, such as we have, and it has about as much unity as may be found in the state of mind at large.

* * *

The general state of mind is in a stew. The one unity is to be found in the trade union movement. The one remedy for unemployment is offered by the trade union movement. There must be a relation between production and use.

But, gentlemen, the whole theory of financiers and employers, ever since the first Puritan trader set up shop in New England, has been to buy cheap and sell dear, to get "all the traffic will bear," to pay wages as low as possible, and to charge the best possible prices.

Every fellow has had, as he started in business, a mental picture of a big mansion on the hill as the reward for his thrift and his ability to legally skin his fellow men.

Out of that business came big autocrats and these labor knows must be curbed by the gentle, though effective, ways of democracy.

* * *

If Congress is in a muddle as to issues economic there is no mystery as to why. Congress displayed its greatest statesmanship when issues were more political than industrial—when politics meant power.

As power gravitated more and more to industry and finance, political authorities lost some of their functions. They lost some of their contact with vital things. Out of their natural element, naturally they flounder.

Congress still has a great domain and there it pretty generally follows the best known wishes of the people. The trouble is in the field where political authority no longer is competent and in which we have thus far not built any corresponding authority.

Ah, there's the rub!

* * *

There are those who attack Congress as a gathering of nincompoops. They are wrong. With some of them the motive is bad. They want autocracy.

Congress is the vital expression of a people's will and policy in a definite field. Take it out of that field and it loses its tone of authority because it doesn't know what it is talking about.

That is the fault of the people, not of congressmen, though we shall always have fool congressmen and sometimes we shall have crooked congressmen.

The present Congress has its quota of fool congressmen, again not the fault of Congress as an institution, but a reflection upon a muddled state of mind on the part of the ubiquitous Mr. Demos.

Whereat, gentlemen, consider the time of day and the state of the nation and get busy with your brain!

"I regard it as the imperative duty of all members of organized labor to give their moral and financial support to the labor press of the country," said the late Samuel Gompers.

FIGHT MACKINTOSH'S APPOINTMENT

The appointment of Judge Kenneth Mackintosh of Seattle as judge of the Ninth United States Circuit, which includes California, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Alaska and Hawaii, is to be protested by organized labor, according to dispatches from the Northwest.

James A. Taylor, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, termed Mackintosh "unsatisfactory" because of decisions he made while a member of the Washington State Supreme Court.

Organization of a fight to defeat Mackintosh's confirmation by the Senate was announced by Taylor. The appointment was made January 8 by President Hoover.

Mackintosh was a member of the Wickersham commission.

GREEN PROTESTS WAGE REDUCTIONS

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, entered vigorous protests to Chairman John J. Cochran of the committee on expenditures in the executive departments against a reduction in wages of government employees. A letter was delivered to him to read to the committee at its meeting on January 6.

GERMANY'S DRASTIC STEP

Chancellor Bruening's emergency decree practically suspended, temporarily, the capitalist system in Germany. The decree substituted arbitrary state regulation of business for the machinery and practices governing private initiative, which have been thrown out of gear by the business depression and reparations payments.

State Interference Justified

The government regards the interference with private business as a necessity imposed by the turn of events last summer when the withdrawal of foreign credits in the course of world deflation threatened to lead to a collapse of business.

The budget requirements of the government led to an increase in the turnover tax of 1.15 per cent. This raise increased taxes to such an extent that a number of measures for lowering the cost of production and living became imperative.

Wages and Purchasing Power Fixed

The government's object is to fix wages and purchasing power, maintain incomes, and compensate business men for turnover tax payments by reducing railway and interest rates. Compensating new burdens by advantages, the decree would leave German business in essentially the same position but on a reduced price and wage level, which it is hoped will remove some of the obstacles to foreign competition.

10 Per Cent Wage Cut

Wages and salaries in the civil service and private industry were reduced 10 per cent on January 1. It is believed that some compensation for this reduction will be afforded automatically under the provision that by January 1 all syndicated prices must likewise be reduced 10 per cent below the level of June 20. This includes prices of iron, chemicals, building materials, coal and potash.

A price commissioner with dictatorial authority has been appointed. His duty will be to watch prices and eventually to impose additional rules.

Interest Rates Lowered

The decree also relieves industry of some of its interest charges. The interest on 8 per cent bonds is reduced to 6 per cent, excepting those representing foreign loans to Germany.

In the case of domestic interest at a higher rate than 8 per cent the rate is reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.

At the same time a moratorium for the repayment of principal has been decreed until December 31, 1933.

JOHN O'CONNELL'S CONDITION

John O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, who has been ill for several weeks, is reported to be making progress toward recovery. From the St. Francis Hospital comes word that he is to be subjected to X-ray examinations. Mrs. O'Connell, who also was a patient at the hospital, has improved sufficiently to allow her return home.

OUTLET FOR IMAGINATION

Russia's Five-Year plan is now exactly three years old. Which gives our editorial writers two more years to disagree with each other about what's happening over there—"Judge."

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EMERGENCY FINANCING

By a vote of 63 to 8 the emergency \$2,000,000,000 reconstruction finance corporation measure sponsored by President Hoover was approved last Monday night and sent to the House, where a vote was expected later in the week. A companion measure introduced in the House already had been under discussion without awaiting Senate action. The measure is expected to be in operation within a week.

The bill creating the finance corporation has been termed "the first and mightiest of the administration's measures designed to lead the way to better times."

How the plan would operate is thus described in an Associated Press dispatch:

Out of the Federal Treasury comes \$500,000,000 to form the capital.

At the wheel is placed a bipartisan board of seven directors comprising the secretary of the treasury or under secretary, governor of the Federal Reserve Board and farm loan commissioner and four others named by the President with the Senate's consent.

Government Guarantees Bonds

The corporation then starts functioning. It borrows \$1,500,000,000 by issuing bonds unconditionally guaranteed by the federal treasury and exempt from all federal taxes except inheritance and gift. It lends as much of the \$2,000,000,000 total as is needed, being careful to scan each applicant closely and get good security. Loans against foreign bonds are specifically barred. Interest rates are not designated, but the corporation's sponsors estimated it would borrow at 4½ per cent and lend at from 5 to 6.

Those eligible for loans, besides railroads and exporters, are banks, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, insurance companies, agricultural or live stock credit corporations, Federal or Joint Stock Land banks, and mortgage loan companies.

May Aid Solvent Closed Banks

Closed banks are eligible if their assets "are adequate to permit of restoration to solvency." Direct loans to farmers by the agriculture departments are made possible out of a \$50,000,000 appropriation added to the bill in a Senate "rider."

Loans are repayable in three years, with extension to five possible by special permission.

Strictly an emergency creation, the corporation must stop making loans a year after enactment unless the President extends it the maximum of one more year. It is to be liquidated preferably in five years and absolutely in ten.

Government coin, flowing into the credit institutions in return for good but slow paper, is calculated to permit new loans by the banks to agriculture and industry and get business wheels turning more rapidly.

MILLS ON THE SURTAX

Referring to a published statement of Representative Rainey, Democratic floor leader of the House, to the effect that he opposed increasing the tax on small incomes and favored a maximum surtax of 60 per cent, Under Secretary of the Treasury Mills made public a statement that if the surtax maximum were raised to Rainey's figure of 60 per cent it would bring in an additional \$120,000,000 during the 1932 fiscal year, whereas the Treasury deficit is estimated at \$2,123,000,000. "It may be disappointing to realize that there is so little profit in 'soaking the rich,'" said Mills, "but the truth of the matter is that the large incomes are no longer there and cannot, therefore, be made to produce the needed revenues. The number of incomes of \$100,000 and over fell from about 16,000 in 1928 to about 6200 in 1930. There will unquestionably be further substantial reduction in the calendar year 1931."

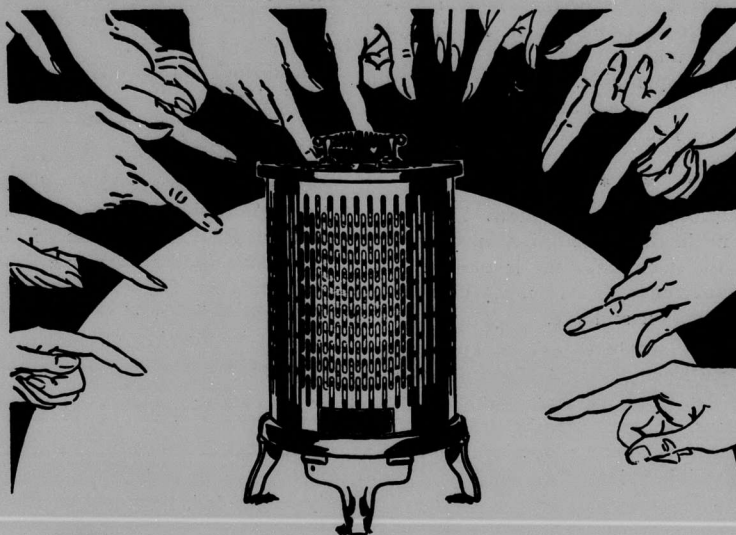
RED CROSS AND MINERS

Appearing before the La Follette committee investigating unemployment, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America advocated federal help for the unemployed and criticized the Red Cross for failure to aid jobless miners.

"I do not know that the Red Cross has spent a single dollar in feeding a hungry miner or

his family in all of America," Lewis said. "I say that with regret, because in days gone by the miners have given the Red Cross millions of dollars."

"The only thing that apparently inspires the Red Cross to extend assistance is a conflagration, flood, pestilence or war. It doesn't make any difference to them how many people die of starvation, how many children suffer from malnutrition or how many women are weakened, if the suffering fails to come from these four causes."



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1931 LABOR LEGISLATION

More than five hundred labor laws were enacted by Congress and the forty-six states which held legislative sessions in 1931, according to a statement issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation at its national headquarters in New York City. Of outstanding interest among these new laws, declares the association's report, are those dealing with unemployment, accident compensation, old age pensions, and labor's right to bargain collectively.

Unemployment—Although much of the new legislation affecting unemployment aims at relief only, other laws reflect a public opinion in favor of more permanent methods. Such, for example, was the Wagner Act adopted by Congress to provide for the advance planning of public works. Noteworthy also was the creation of special investigating commissions by California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee and Wisconsin. Funds to expand the Federal Employment Service were appropriated by Congress; and Arizona, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico and Vermont made provision for additional state employment offices. Experimental public employment offices were authorized by Minnesota and Pennsylvania. Arizona, California, Illinois, Kansas, Nevada and New Mexico strengthened their laws regulating fee-charging employment agencies. Legislation for unemployment relief included provision for direct assistance to the unemployed and for the expansion of public works.

Old Age Pensions—The number of states with old age pension laws was increased to 17 by the adoption of such legislation in five new states: Delaware, Idaho, New Hampshire, New Jersey and West Virginia. Existing laws were amended or supplemented in California, Colorado, Maryland, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Commissions were created to study old age dependency in Illinois and Oregon. Constitutional amendments to permit old age pension legislation were advanced in Missouri and Pennsylvania.

Collective Bargaining—An outstanding piece of 1931 labor legislation is Wisconsin's labor code—the first real Bill of Rights for labor in this country. Freedom of collective bargaining is declared to be the policy of the state and "yellow dog" contracts are declared contrary to public policy and void. Injunctions in labor disputes are strictly limited. "Yellow dog" contracts were similarly declared void by Arizona, Colorado, Ohio and Oregon. Pennsylvania restricted labor injunctions.

Workmen's Accident Compensation—Wisconsin also adopted notable amendments to its workmen's compensation law. It is the first state to increase the compensation rate to more than two-thirds of wages. The new rate is 70 per cent for disability in place of the former 65. Wisconsin also decreased the waiting period from seven to three days. Alabama and Pennsylvania enacted amendments to provide double compensation for minors injured while illegally employed; North Carolina made provision for a second injury fund; and Maryland raised the weekly maximum from \$18 to \$20. More liberal medical benefits and higher compensation for specific disabilities were provided in a number of states. Maine's new law to protect workers in compressed air is based upon the standard bill of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Labor Law Administration—Marked advances in administrative organization were made in Georgia and North Carolina, where the enforcement of labor laws was consolidated in reorganized labor departments, and in New Mexico, where a state labor department was created for the first time.

SNUB GOVERNOR ROLPH

Extraordinary police precautions were taken on Monday last when some 800 or 1000 "hunger marchers," including many women and children, staged a demonstration at the State building, which was preceded by a parade from the Ferry building. The affair passed off with little disturbance, but two arrests being made in connection with it.

Banners identified delegations from Los Angeles, San Jose, San Diego, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara and one indicated three youths and a young woman as the "delegation from the University of California."

Governor Rolph had made elaborate preparations to meet the marchers, but they did not remain in front of the State building to hear what he had to say. In the plaza across the street were massed probably 2000 men and women, drawn there by curiosity, and who, like the governor and his party, had waited for an hour or more for the parade to arrive. They listened in silent attention to what the governor had to say and while a few "boos" were heard there was loud hand clapping when he had finished.

In his speech the governor voiced his sympathy for the unemployed, and said he was doing all that was possible for him as governor to do in an attempt to relieve the situation. Then he took up the demands made upon him by the marchers' organization last month, and explained the impossibility of complying with them.

Many of the banners displayed in the demonstration indicated that it originated in the Communist ranks, but many not identified with that movement joined with them in the march and subsequent demonstration at the Civic Center.

MEDIATION FOR RAILWAY CLERKS

Answering an appeal from San Francisco officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks for a status quo order to prevent the Southern Pacific from disturbing wage scales of the clerks, fixed by a 1927 arbitration award, the Federal Board of Mediation has accepted jurisdiction.

The case has been assigned to the board's Western member, John R. Williams of San Francisco, whose appointment by former President Coolidge in 1927 was ratified by the Senate. Williams will begin immediately the task of ironing out differences between the company and the brotherhood.

EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF GROW

That present relief expenditures in the United States and Canada are more than double those of a year ago is revealed in figures just published by the Department of Statistics of the Russell Sage Foundation, says a New York dispatch.

These figures are compiled from reports of more than 400 private relief agencies and public departments administering family relief, located in eighty-one of the larger cities of the United States and Canada. The report for October, the latest month for which comparable figures are available, indicated an expenditure for relief, not including administration, on the part of these agencies of \$10,717,000, an increase over October last year of 113 per cent and about four times the expenditure for the same period in 1929.

LOWER RATES APPROVED

The California State Railroad Commission has approved voluntary reductions in rates filed by Pacific Gas and Electric Company and Great Western Power Company covering the service of steam heat in the cities of San Francisco and Oakland. The new rates become effective February 4, 1932. These reductions will effect a saving of \$80,000 per annum to the consumers of steam heating service in San Francisco and the East Bay area.

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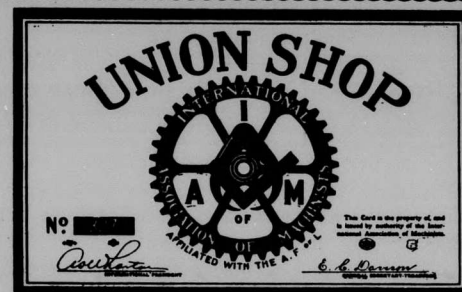


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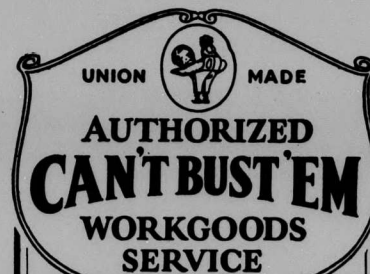
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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The January meeting of the union will be held Sunday in the Labor Temple Auditorium. Anticipating an unusually large attendance the larger hall has been engaged. It is expected that the auditorium will be taxed to capacity by members who are desirous of continuing the union's relief work.

On last Sunday Harry Jillson, well known and popular throughout California, was suddenly stricken by appendicitis. Mr. Jillson was rushed to Morton Hospital and the operation was performed at night. At the time of writing Mr. Jillson was reported as resting easily.

The secretary requests chairmen to call at headquarters and secure the 1932 working cards.

At a referendum on Wednesday, January 6, Los Angeles Union, by a vote of 339 to 224, adopted a relief measure which is in effect a five-day week inasmuch as the sixth shift in any week will be assessed a sum equal to the scale for such shift. The plan will cover the period January 10 to May 7, and supersedes the "two-day-a-month lay-off plan."

"Ham" Pennington of the "Examiner" chapel has returned from a visit to Southern California.

Eugene Donovan, known to practically all printers in the bay district, was a week-end visitor to San Francisco. Mr. Donovan is now publisher of the Culver City "Citizen."

R. E. Trickle, F. H. Kothe, G. H. Knell, F. L. Dutcher, F. H. Holderby, and the writer were San Francisco visitors at the meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions in Modesto on Sunday, January 10.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

A 10 per cent wage cut has been ordered, effective February 1. Bonus men only, however, will be affected. Not exactly received with cheers, still the boys manfully took the blow standing up.

"Oi, oi, I don't know whether to stage a celebration or buy mourning," groaned John Dow, whose magenta locks, cockily roached away from the forehead in a poetic wave, are no indication of pinkish opinions of the Moscow variety.

The 10 per cent slash had magnified into 20 per cent by the time Harry Crotty reached home. Well, even a married printer has expense and a little legitimate holdout helps, don't you know. Harry's a good friend and seeing as Mrs. Harry reads the Clarion, this is written to help him put it over.

The celebrated Caledonian, Phil Scott, after a blast of defiance on his bagpipes, produced paper and pencil and engrossed his gigantic intellect in mathematical formula calculated to shave expenses to the bone. "Ah, ha, cigarettes cost 15c a pack. I use a pack a day. Laddie, cigarettes, except the O. P. brand (other people's), must succumb to the depression, saving me \$54.75 per annum."

But why continue to spread gloom? Lesser geniuses may dwell on 10 per cent cuts and have a clear field; our mission is to abolish gloom. Hence, for example, here's the tale of the unexcelled diving of Messrs. Haefel, Fulton and Beach, who, not troubling to encase shapely limbs in swimming regalia, jumped like trained seals into Bill Nye's pool and emerged shedding fives and tens and missed them no more than trees their leaves in the fall.

"What's the idea, giving me that nasty look?" demanded Harvey Bell, belligerently. "You've sure got a nasty look," retorted Lloyd Nesbit, "but I didn't give it to you."

More cheery news—Herb Ryder, crutches 'n everything, hitched the old harness on again and is burning up the track between copy desk and

lino, despite an auto accident that put him horses de combat or sumpin nigh onto four months ago.

So far as the ladies are concerned, lamented Dick Smith, I'm like a book, always getting turned down on the corners.

Those golden sheep of Rube Burrows, they need and get lots of attention. He percolated up Mendocino way in his coffee grinder last week following a trip only two weeks before. The Montana sheepherder, C. L. Bossler, asserts Rube, is mishandling 'em; should they be put under his care, says the Montana man, no more need Rube dash north every few days, and by spring the herd not only will be intact but possibly considerably augmented.

If this depression continues, stated J. L. Abbott, who attempts an honest living as an operator sub, I'll quit printing and try for a job man-curing in a bakery. I like to care for ladyfingers.

A visit to the auto show got Bill Leslie all het up and he ups and declares himself in favor of a new buggy in which to transport the Leslie carcass. But so many fancy dinguses are attached to '32 gondolas just at the moment he's sorta backing and filling over a choice.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

Harry Brookmiller and Earl Chappell started the 1932 fishing season by taking a three-day layoff and hittin' out for the wide-open spaces.

Max Forkey, another disciple of Isaak Walton, is getting ready to go after the finny tribe. Max Jr. and Max Sr. were around the shop t' other day looking for sinker material. That's a sure sign!

And, of course, if Max goes to the High Sierra, Andy Cuthbertson will surely go along, that is, if there's plenty of low gear work to be done—that's Andy's specialty!

R. A. Griffin has pulled his slip to try his hand in a trade composition plant.

Charles Albert White has been elected president of the Dulfer—"Shopping News" Employees' Association. Claude Stuck has been elected secretary.

J. W. Weaver became tired of commuting between Melrose and this city. Now he's a bachelor de luxe—own apartment, bawth, shower, kitchenette, etc. Well, it won't be long now—we'll soon show him how these Westerners use those ice picks, mixers, glasses, etc.

Tom Bookman is still on the inactive list. At any rate, cold weather isn't so good for inflammatory rheumatism.

Howard Smith, ranking apprentice, just has all kinds of luck. The skipper transferred Howard to the night side, and as "punishment" for all of Howard's past sins, gave him Saturday night off. Just think—Saturday and Sunday off, and nothin' to do till Monday night at 7:30. Some "punishment," eh?

Herbert Beck, one of our newcomers—and a bright young fellow, too—fell heir to an apprenticeship on the day side. Herbie is a splendid boy—and a perfect gentleman. We're going to make it our special affair to see that Herbie gets the breaks—and lots of 'em!

Perhaps we've said it before—but nevertheless it bears repeating—attend the meeting Sunday. If you get there a little late and have difficulty in finding a seat, don't complain—there's going to be a crowd. Be there—1 o'clock sharp.

"Call-Bulletins"—By "Hoot"

After a contest which has been running for some time, Charles Marshall was awarded the trophy for being the most artistic sneezer. In accepting same, Charlie said it was an honor which was not "to be sneezed at."

The gang would like to know who "Hortense" is who is always sending Walter Barney, our machinist, fancy cards.

"Deacon" Folger is sporting a brand new Gra-

ham-Paige machine these days. Must have been put in charge of the collection plate at the church. Says he can do 80 with a "standing start." But he is a wow when he gets the old bus going. Something must have happened the first time he took it out, as he had on a sub for two days.

One of the boys has been experimenting with a new air cushion, but it kind o' scares you until you get used to it.

Here are two items taken from the news columns lately: "The government recommends that where food is scarce the women and children be taken care of first," and "American bankers cleaned up about half a billion in profits in selling bonds." Wonder if the bankers have to wait until the women and children are taken care of first?

One of the boys, who is a bridge fan, started the year right by scoring 1932 points at a New Year's Eve party, which was just enough for him to get the booby prize.

"Slim" Riegelhuth is trying to reduce these days. In order to get in some exercising operations he tackled a lino machine the other day and soon the sweat was rolling down his face. Not used to such hard work.

A member o' the "canny" clan was invited to a party New Year's eve, and half way through the evening he started to say goodbye to those present. "Why, Jock, you're not going so soon?" the host asked. "Naw, naw," said our co-worker, "but A'm just sayin' guidbye while I ken ye."

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly union meeting of No. 18 will be held on Sunday, the 17th, at the Labor Temple.

The Oakland Mailers' Union loaned the M. T. D. U. \$100 towards defraying expense attached to further court litigation against the I. T. U. by the M. T. D. U. officers. The report of the secretary-treasurer shows that on October 31, 1931, the special fund set aside for court litigation (including the \$100 loan advanced by Oakland Mailers' Union) amounted to \$1525. On November 3, 1931, Daily and Oneal, attorneys, on account for services in appeal from Judge Battzell's dismissal of ancillary bill of complaint, were paid the sum of \$1000, so that all remaining in the "special" or attorneys' expense account fund was \$525. The historic defense fund of \$100,000 still contains \$8.97. On October 31, 1931, there was a deficit in the general fund of \$386.59. After receipts of \$357.45 for November had been credited to this fund, there still remained a deficit of \$29.14; disbursements from this fund during November of \$167.80 leaves a deficit on November 30, 1931, or \$196.94. Since John McArdle was elected president of the M. T. D. U. on what was said to be a reform and peace party ticket, with no salaries having been paid or drawn from the funds of the M. T. D. U. by the president or secretary-treasurer, all that remains in all funds of the M. T. D. U. on November 30, 1931, is the grand total of \$2643.57. The money that the M. T. D. U. officers have squandered in court litigation, including further probable expense costs of court action, would go far towards rendering financial aid to locals with large numbers of unemployed to provide for, and also cases like that of the men who are now locked out on the Seattle "Times." But the M. T. D. U., as the history of the organization shows, is but a political "merry-go-round." Many members pay per capita to it; locals loan it money—99-year loans, probably—and all the benefits mailers receive from an international are not given them by the M. T. D. U., but by and from their membership in the I. T. U., not the least of which are the Home, pension, and prestige of membership as well.

Through courtesy of William G. Brown of Los Angeles Typos No. 174 the writer acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the two-day-a-month lay-off plan, adopted by referendum of that local on January 6 by a vote of 339 for to 224 against. The enactment of this emergency relief measure, practically the five-day week for a period of four months, is truly progressive legislation.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Members of local unions who have passed away since last report are as follows: John J. Conboy, member of Teamsters' Union No. 85; John R. Curley, Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union; George B. Gibbs, International Union of Operating Engineers; Iva (Mabel) Riggin, Waitresses' Union No. 48; Henry William Scott, Carpenters' Union No. 483; Francis X. (Dave) Schweitzer, Brotherhood of Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers, Local No. 85; William G. Kaiser, Butchers' Union No. 1; Ernest Clarence McAndilesio, Longshoremen's Association.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

George A. Tracy of San Francisco was elected president of the California State Federation of Labor in annual convention at Stockton. Walter Macarthur of San Francisco was chosen a delegate to the American Federation of Labor—"Chronicle," January 13, 1906.

In fact, Nippon doesn't want a thing in Manchuria, just like she didn't in Korea.—Dallas "News."

COMMUNIST THREATS

Herbert Benjamin, leader of the demonstration called "the national hunger march" at the opening of Congress, addressing a Senate sub-committee on December 29, read a prepared statement several thousand words long, which included the legislative program the marchers wanted to present in the House and Senate chamber when Congress opened, and concluded with an oral statement in which he said:

"We intend to go forward in our struggle to organize the unemployed, to make fights in the streets, and to make it damn uncomfortable for those who won't feed the unemployed."

His threat was received in silence by the committee members present, Senators La Follette, Republican, Wisconsin, and Costigan, Democrat, of Colorado.

OPPOSES FURTHER AUTO TAXES

D. E. Watkins, secretary and general manager of the California State Automobile Association, in a recent letter to each member of the California delegation in Congress, urged them to prevent additional taxes on car owners. Among the facts he cited were the following: Last year motor vehicle property in the United States paid taxes amounting to more than 18 per cent of its total valuation. At this rate the average car during its life period of seven years pays more than 128 per cent of its average value. From 1921 to 1930 motor car taxes increased 435 per cent, while registration was increasing only 153 per cent.

CHILD LABOR ABOLISHED

The people of North Carolina are pleased over the abolition of night work for women and children in all factories, and with the new rule that boys and girls under 16 years of age cannot work in them during daytime. Both the Textile Institute of New York and the American Federation of Labor are to be praised for bringing about those new labor conditions, with the eight-hour day, observed G. E. Kellars of that state. The visitor is on a winter outing and is at the William Taylor Hotel.—Sam Ewing in San Francisco "News."

The Garment Workers' Union label should be on all shirts and work clothing purchased by union members. Consult the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion for merchants advertising union-made goods.

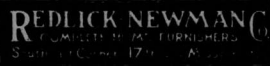
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

William A. Granfield, chief of the division of state employment agencies, Department of Industrial Relations, co-operating with the employment service of the United States Department of Labor, reports the placements made by his division during December, 1931, and the total placements since July 1, 1931, as follows:

	December,	Since July 1,
Offices	1931	1930
Bakersfield	176	4,828
Berkeley	709	8,998
Fresno	407	11,646
Los Angeles:		
Comm'l., Ind. & Dom.	2,279	47,938
Central Avenue	80	2,135
Oakland:		
Comm'l., Ind. & Dom.	750	17,945
Sacramento	204	6,065
San Bernardino	31	1,131
San Diego	183	7,128
San Francisco:		
Comm'l., Ind. & Dom.	1,057	27,155
San Jose	152	9,832
Stockton	210	5,689
Seasonal offices	8,482
Total	6,238	158,972

DIDN'T KNOW THE ANSWER

Charley Ray tells about the two producers who were enemies. They were on the same committee, however, to better conditions in the theater. "There are a hundred ways of making money in the show business," said the first. "Yes," reminded the other, "but only one honest way." "And what is that?" asked the first fellow. "Ah," was the vicious retort, "I thought you wouldn't know it."—"Labor."



COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS ON CREDIT HEADQUARTERS FOR OCCIDENTAL STOVES AND RANGES

NATIONAL ADVERTISED PRODUCTS SOLD HERE FOR LESS



GROCERIES TOBACCOS TOILETRIES PROVISIONS SHOES DRY GOODS

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THE LEADER DAIRY LUNCH, Inc.

70 FOURTH ST. 631 BROADWAY 63 FIFTH ST. Corner Jessie Near Grant Ave. Near Market

Herman's Hats

Union Made 2386 MISSION STREET Near 20th St.

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Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices 3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

William W. Hansen Dan F. McLaughlin Geo. J. Asmussen

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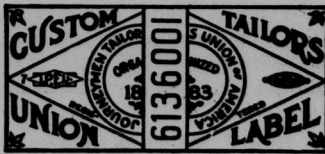
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Established July, 1882 2596 HOWARD STREET at Twenty-second New Funeral Home and Chapel Telephone Mission 0276

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For Entire Family at Popular Prices Agency for the FLORSHEIM SHOES Phone WEst 5213 1607 FILLMORE STREET

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FAIR ALWAYS BOSS UNION TAILOR 1034 Market Street

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of January 8.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present excepting Secretary O'Connell, who was excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cemetery Workers, John Dempsey, Jeremiah Duley, John J. Donohue; Janitors No. 9, May McCullough, G. Magnuson, T. Shea, J. Charcho, John Matheson; Plumbers and Gas Fitters No. 442, G. Polen, vice R. W. McMillan; Miscellaneous Employees, George Riley, George Eastman, Lynn Cooper, Walter Cowan, Anton Braun, Arthur Watson, N. D. Piper, Herman Seldirch; Garment Workers, Sarah S. Hagan, Nellie Casey, Anna Culberson, Alice Leo, Delia Gordon, Catherine Barrett, Julia Pierce, Bertha Miller; Bakery Drivers, David Bressler, Fred E. Moore, George Kidwell; Bill Posters No. 44, B. A. Brundage, vice W. Rogers; Machinists No. 68, A. Brenner, D. P. Haggerty, James E. Hare, William T. Henneberry, George W. Howard, A. E. Lukens, George M. Ross, Harry N. Scher, M. L. Weiss, Harry Hook; Milk Drivers, L. J. Jamot, C. J. Barnes, M. E. Decker, Tommy Morrison, J. D. Sullivan, Tommy Kennedy, W. J. Casey; Postal Clerks No. 2, G. Pistone, J. Kelleher, C. Gibeau, H. Dietch, D. Grace. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Robert Hesketh, international secretary, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, extending the compliments of the season and requesting the continuance of a demand for the house card. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Congressman Welch, extending the compliments of the season to the Council. From the Railroad Commission, stating that all available copies of report on the Municipal Railway were delivered to the Board of Public Works.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, application for a boycott on Tait's, 24 Ellis street. From Grocery Clerks' Union, complaint against the downstairs grocereria of the New Mission Market, 2584 Mission street. From Typographical Union No. 21, requesting Council to place the firm of Baker-Hamilton and Pacific Hardware Company on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Marine Engineers No. 9, application for affiliation with the Council.

Referred to Secretary—From International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, requesting the assistance of the Council in organizing the men on the Hetch Hetchy project. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the increase of premium on bond with the National Surety Company.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, inclosing copy of resolution with a request that a bill be introduced in this session of Congress, removing the features of the federal employers' liability act complained of in their resolution. From Wallace and Vicinity Trades and Labor Council, relative to the remonetization of silver.

Resolutions—From the California State Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of resolutions addressed to the governor of California, requesting that he call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed. Resolutions were adopted.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of complaint of Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, it was decided to lay over for one week. In regard

to the matter of invitation from the George Washington Bicentennial Committee in regard to the desirability of organized labor taking part in the countrywide celebration of the birth of George Washington two hundred years ago, the following committee was appointed to serve as such local branch of the National George Washington Celebration: Walter Otto, William P. McCabe, T. B. Williams, W. A. Connolly, and Theodore Johnson. A committee of the Paste Makers came before the committee in regard to an internal controversy. Your committee advised the Paste Makers and authorized Brother Johnson to be ready to act at the request of the union.

Brother Desepete appeared before the committee as the field agent of the Trades Union Promotional League and explained to the committee the desirability of using greater means of publicity for the Council's "We Don't Patronize List." He proposed that a display card be posted in union headquarters and such places of business as may be willing to display said list. Your committee recommends that the plan be approved and that the Council stand the cost of the production of the first display cards, with the understanding that the Trade Union Promotional League assume the posting of any future changes that may occur in the names displayed on said "We Don't Patronize List." Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of communication from the Bricklayers' Union, containing a resolution submitted to the Board of Supervisors requesting the completion of the contract for the paving of the Civic Center. Your committee recommends indorsement of the proposal that the job be completed and that the officers of the Council be instructed to lend every assistance in securing the appropriation from the Supervisors to finish this improvement. In the matter of a bill introduced by United States Senator Shortridge, providing for the restriction of immigration of Filipinos, your committee recommends that the Council indorse said bill. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Have accepted another cut in wages; requested union members when patronizing dairy lunches to look for the union house card; Foster dairy lunches are unfair. Milk Drivers—Reported a change in milk prices stabilizing the industry; Excelsior Dairy

has adjusted its differences with the union. Teamsters—Requested that all unions be circularized against Modesto and Challenge butter. Chauffeurs—Will co-operate with culinary workers by patronizing only houses displaying the house card. Garment Workers—Business very bad; have accepted a 20 per cent reduction; factories employing union members are closed.

Trades Union Promotional League—Requested a demand for the union label, card and button; also the house card when patronizing restaurants.

New Business—Moved that the Excelsior Dairy be taken from the unfair list. Motion carried.

Delegate Casey reported that Secretary O'Connell is making rapid strides toward recovery.

Receipts—\$1092.83; **expenses**—\$244.84.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

HENRY HEIDELBERG, Sec. pro tem.

P. S.—Members are urgently requested to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; also the house card, and to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. O'C.

FROM TOBACCO WORKERS

To Officers, Members and Friends of Organized Labor:

For some time now (years in fact) we have been meeting you at your meetings, and your homes too, where we unfolded to you the nasty, unwholesome non-union conditions that obtained in the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's plants in Winston-Salem, N. C. We had hoped to be able to tell you before this that the Camel cigarette and the Prince Albert smoking tobacco, were nearing the goal of the fair list, but we regret to say that they have not crossed the Jordan in the land of organized territory yet and are still on the unfair list.

Early last year a change was made in the executive branch of the directorate. The old head was succeeded by a new one, who, it was related to us, was more approachable and more affable by nature, and we were urged by friendly influences to seek an interview with the new head of the company. This was done, an interview was granted, and a committee composed of the president of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor, the secretary of the Winston-Salem Central Labor Union and the president of the Tobacco Workers' International Union met an appointment made by Mr. Williams, the new president of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. The committee presented a statement giving expression to the hope and desire that an understanding could be reached whereby the existing differences could be composed. Replying, Mr. Williams stated that the policy of the company had not changed, and is now as it was. The committee retired confirmed in the belief that the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company was maintaining the old attitude which was, "that they were not interested in any contractual relations with organized labor."

With this in mind, we are passing the statement on to the members of organized labor and request them to pass judgment and act, and act quickly.

It cannot be that the products of a company which flouts and challenges organized labor may be fair. No! They are unfair. This being the fact, then why should organized labor buy them? They should not in fairness to themselves. How will organized labor answer this question?

Should organized labor buy the products of a non-union company paying 10 cents an hour to its employees, when they can get cigarettes and tobacco made in a union shop, paying the union scale, at the same price? Reason answers "No!" What do you say?

Fraternally yours,

E. LEWIS EVANS,

President-Secretary-Treasurer, Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Louisville, Ky., January, 1932.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Independent Cleaning & Dyeing Plant, and Red Front Stores.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held January 6

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, January 6, 1932, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8 p. m., and on roll call all officers were present but Theodore Johnson, excused.

Minutes: Minutes of meeting held December 16, 1931, were approved as read.

Communications: From Ladies' Auxiliary of the League, minutes; read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. Motion Picture Projectionists' Union No. 162, asking to be excused from sending a delegate, as their members are compelled to work at night; appreciate the work of the League and will support it at all times; filed. Cleaners and Dyers' Union, Locals 17960 and 18182, state that the Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 1745 Howard street, and the Red Front cleaning stores (chain store system) are officially on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Labor Council; filed.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees; same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report: Stated that the label signboard was fully repainted and made a fine appearance. Saw Mr. Leonard Leavy on bids for sheets and pillow cases. Wrote letter to the Down Town Association on our co-operation in the campaign against prison labor merchandise. Appeared before executive committee of Labor Council for more publicity of the "We Don't Patronize List." Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Hatters' Union reported they were off for the holidays; that an Oakland firm which had been getting locally made hats is now buying non-union hats; ask League to assist to return this trade; bill of prices will expire June 1. Tailors' Union reported they have again signed up with Kelleher & Browne, the Irish Tailors, 716 Market street; there is a sale on this month among popular-priced tailors; now is the time to get a union-labeled custom made suit at a reasonable price. Garment Workers stated there is no work even with the reduction they had to accept; when buying shirts and work clothes look for and demand the union label. Molders' Union reported as usual that the Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves are locally union made. Bill Posters' Union reported that they expect to have a 100 per cent organization in the near future, but work is not so good. Pile Drivers' Union, Sign Painters' Union, Carpet Mechanics' Union, United Laborers' Union, Printing Pressmen's Union all reported work not so good. Pressmen state that they are having trouble with Baker & Hamilton Company. Cigar Makers stated work not so brisk since the holiday trade and say that the unfair Petri Company and E. Goss Company are also shut down; look for the blue union label on cigar boxes. Cracker Bakers reported it is quiet but all working. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary reported the same. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union and Elevator Constructors' Union Union stated work not so good. Grocery Clerks' Union requested a demand for their button. Millmen's Union reported only 25 per cent of their members working. Waitresses' Union No. 48 reported that there is not a great deal of employment just now; jobs are few and a number are idle. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League reported all members endeavored to do what they could in a demand for the union label, card and button for the holidays; that many union men and women came to them for union label hosiery in the past year.

New Business: On a question by the secretary as to displaying a certain class of poster in the

label case in the Temple lobby the meeting approved of its display.

Receipts, \$74.41; bills paid, \$152.85.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:05 p. m. to meet again January 20, when nominations and election of officers for the ensuing year will be held. At the adjournment of the meeting moving pictures were shown and enjoyed by all.

"Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

Minutes of the Ladies' Auxiliary

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting January 6, 1932, in room 315, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Desepte, at 8:15 p. m. Roll call of officers showed all present. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: Read and filed.

Treasurer's report accepted as read.

Obligation given to new members.

Secretary's Annual Report: Twenty-three business meetings have been held during the year; seven socials have been enjoyed; members have visited hundreds of shops and demanded the union label, card and button; the sale of our union label ladies' silk hose has been on a large scale; sixty-five dozen pairs of hose and men's socks have been carried home by union men and women, and the Auxiliary appreciates the favor, and all profits have gone into the treasury of the Auxiliary; members have volunteered their service in the sale of this hosiery.

New Business: Many new problems were discussed and laid over till next meeting.

Good of the Auxiliary: Many good reports of visiting shops and demanding the union label, card and button.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. M. E. DECKER, Secretary.

BARBERS INSTALL OFFICERS

At the meeting of the Barbers' Union, Local 148, Monday evening, January 4, the following officers were installed by International First Vice-President Daniel S. Pattenham: President, J. E. Jewell; vice-president, Abe Levy; secretary-treasurer, Walter W. Pierce; recorder, Joseph V. Ducoing; guardian, Armand Mohaupt; guide, C. H. Wessels; business representative, Joseph H. Honey.

TIM REARDON APPOINTED

Timothy A. Reardon, who retired last Friday as president of the San Francisco Board of Public Works, was appointed State Labor Commissioner by Governor Rolph, taking office a few minutes after he had stepped out of the municipal post, where he had served for eighteen years. The Public Works Board was abolished when the new charter became effective at noon on January 8.

Officially, Commissioner Reardon will be listed as chief of the division of labor statistics and law enforcement in the State Department of Industrial Relations. The position is commonly known as labor commissioner. He succeeded James W. Mullen, who died last July.

For many years Reardon has been prominent in the union labor ranks and in Democratic politics. He has long been an ardent political supporter of Governor Rolph.

The new state official is also a member of the State Highway Commission, a non-salaried post. His new position carries a \$5000 a year salary. The position had been held open for Reardon for some time.



One of America's Largest Home Furnishers

January Special Sales

provide excellent opportunities for re-furnishing the home at even greater than usual savings. Take advantage of the bargains NOW!

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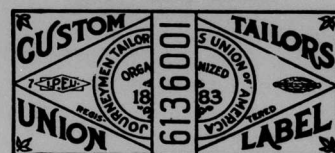
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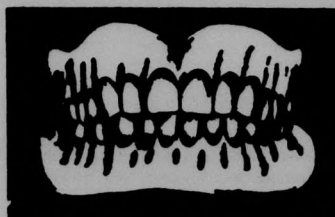
The finest gas stove in America, made right here in California by California craftsmen—the finest stove makers in the world.

SPARK STOVE SHOPS

2301
Mission St.

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Mission St.

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Sutter St.



Beautiful Set of Nature Tinted Teeth
\$12.50 up

Gold or Porcelain Crowns.....\$5.00
Painless Extracting.....\$1.00

"If it hurts don't pay"

Bridgework.....\$5.00
Gold Inlays.....\$5.00 up
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Assets	\$153,060,611.32
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds	6,050,000.00
Pension Fund over \$760,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly
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Monthly and Compounded Quarterly,
and may be withdrawn quarterly.

A NEW YEAR RESOLUTION

Every member of organized labor should begin the New Year with the resolution to purchase none but union-made goods whenever obtainable—and to hold to that resolution throughout the year, and always. Call for the union label, button or shop card, and thus assist your fellow-unionists in maintaining fair wages and working conditions. Patronize the advertisers in your newspaper, the

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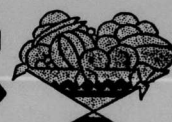
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but there really isn't much
to it... that is, not for those
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Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.</p> <p>Asphalt Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.</p> <p>Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.</p> <p>Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Baggage Messengers—Meets 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.</p> <p>Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.</p> <p>Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.</p> <p>Bill Posters No. 44—Meets 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.</p> <p>Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Bollermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Bottlers No. 293—Meets 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.</p> <p>Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Cisarmakers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.</p> <p>Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.</p> <p>Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.</p> <p>Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Building.</p> <p>Capmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove, San Francisco.</p> <p>Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 1164 Market.</p> <p>Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> | <p>Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.</p> <p>Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.</p> <p>Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.</p> <p>Egg Inspectors—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meets 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.</p> <p>Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meets 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.</p> <p>Federation of Administrators—Kathryn Sproul, Sec., Horace Mann Junior High School.</p> <p>Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.</p> <p>Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Garage Employees—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.</p> <p>Glove Workers—</p> <p>Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.</p> <p>Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.</p> <p>Lithographers No. 17—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.</p> | <p>Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Mallers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neil, 771 17th Avenue.</p> <p>Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.—Room K, Ferry Building.</p> <p>Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.</p> <p>Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.</p> <p>Metal Polishers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.</p> <p>Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday.</p> <p>Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.</p> <p>Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.</p> <p>Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Patternmakers—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Paste Makers No. 10567—Meets last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.</p> <p>Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.</p> <p>Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.</p> <p>Retail Dyers and Cleaners No. 18182—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Doe Davis, Sec., 862 Third.</p> <p>Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.</p> | <p>Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Sailors Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.</p> <p>Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558, 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.</p> <p>Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.</p> <p>Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Avenue, Oakland, Calif.</p> <p>Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.</p> <p>Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.</p> <p>Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday.</p> <p>Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.</p> <p>Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 Ninth.</p> <p>Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.</p> <p>Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.</p> <p>Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.</p> <p>Waiters No. 30—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 9 p. m.; all other Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.</p> <p>Waitresses No. 48—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 4th Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1171 Market.</p> <p>Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 37th. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.</p> |
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